

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 22 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 2nd June 1890.

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Agra Punch*, of the 25th May, publishes a picture in which India is represented as a native woman, pulled by Englishmen by her right hand and leg in one direction and by Russians by her left arm and clothes in the opposite direction.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Mirza Garami Qadar, Bahádur, of Lucknow and the National Congress.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th May, observes that the Congressionists are really very cunning men, as will appear from their tricks and crafty proceedings which have lately been disclosed.

Circulation,  
540 copies.

The Lucknow *Advocate* represented Mirza Garami Qadar, Bahádur, a member of the ex-royal family of Delhi and a resident of Lucknow, as a sympathizer and supporter of the National Congress. But the Mirza denies having any sympathy with the Congress, and the Congressionists should be ashamed of the unfair means used by them to induce him to attend the Congress as a delegate. The *Oudh Akhbár* then publishes a letter addressed by the Mirza to the Anti-Congress party on the 19th May, in which, in contradiction

to the statement of the *Advocate*, he declares that he has no sympathy with the aims and objects of the Congress and even considers them injurious to the country. He says that the Congressionists offered valuable presents to him on condition of his attending the Congress as a delegate or even expressing his opinion in favour of the movement, but that he did not yield to the appeal made to his avarice, and sided with his Anti-Congress friends.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Akhbār-ul-Momnin* (Lucknow), of the 21st May, observes that only a handful of Shias and the Shias of Lucknow in Lucknow sympathize with the National Congress, Sheikh Raza Husain Khān, the secretary to the Rafah-i-Am association, being their head. The Sheikh was an intimate friend of Babu Ganga Prasād Varma, editor of the *Hindustāni*, and did not sever his connection with the Congress even when the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudya Nath's speech at Lucknow excited widespread dissatisfaction among the Muhammadan community of that place. But it is to be hoped that the Sheikh will take a warning from the fraudulent proceedings of the Babu, who published a false account of the proceedings of the Lucknow Congress meeting of the 18th April, and will have nothing more to do with the Congress in future.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, condemns the demands of the congressionists for a share in the administration of the country as rash and unreasonable, and observes that in course of time they may ask for the establishment of native rule. The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* expresses regret that some misguided Members of Parliament, like Mr. Bradlaugh, have joined them and are placing obstacles in the way of Government; and, referring to some of the questions which Mr. Bradlaugh has from time to time put to the Under Secretary of State regarding Indian affairs, observes that if even such small Indian matters are discussed in Parliament, the authorities in this country may be reduced to great difficulties and may consider their position intolerable.



The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 28th May, observes that a Muhammadan public meeting was held at the Lyall Town Hall, on the 24th May in the afternoon,

Circulation,  
540 copies.

A Muhammadan public meeting at Lucknow and Lord Cross' Bill. about 200 Musalmáns being present. The notice issued by the promoters of the meeting, showed that the meeting would support Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill and oppose that of Lord Cross, but its proceedings led to the opposite result. All thoughtful and experienced men expressed themselves in favour of Lord Cross' Bill in no ambiguous language, but schoolboys and other raw youths, to whom the charms of the elective principle are irresistible, interrupted the proceedings by noise and disorder when the matter was put to the vote; and forty-four votes in favour of his Lordship's Bill had already been counted, when the meeting had to be dissolved owing to the misbehaviour of congressionists, and consequently no resolution was formally passed.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, observes that Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under Secretary of State if he could lay before Parliament a statement giving a brief account of the cases in which natives had been killed by Europeans during the last five years. India is very fortunate that Members of Parliament like Mr. Bradlaugh have espoused her cause. But it is to be regretted that the Under Secretary of State declined to submit such a statement. Apparently his refusal is due to his undue partiality to Europeans.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 26th May, highly praises India, which has lately been started by the agency of the National Congress in England, giving the contents of the three numbers which have already been published, and advises English-knowing natives to subscribe to the journal, on the ground that it will supply them with useful political information written in good English; and that in patronizing the paper they will be supporting the Congress, which is doing so much for them and their countrymen.

Circulation,  
94 copies.



The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th May, observes that it is well known that no nation has been able to deliver itself from the clutches of tyrants without great bloodshed. Before the French revolution the peasantry in France were in a very unsatisfactory condition and were treated with great severity by the nobility. The noblemen and the king turned a deaf ear to all their complaints, and therefore at last they were obliged to take the law into their own hands, and then after a long civil war all their requests were granted. Some selfish persons declare that the natives of this country are quite happy and contented with their present condition and have no grievances. But the statement is unfounded. The existence of the Sedition Act (*sic*), the Official Secrets Act, the Drama Act, and the Arms Act in the Indian statute book affords sufficient proof of the way in which they are dealt with by their rulers. In no other country over the face of the earth are the people so entirely excluded from posts of trust and responsibility as in this country. Is it not a fact that India is one of the poorest countries in the world, while the Government to which it is subject is one of the richest Governments? A large portion of the population in this country cannot afford to have two meals a day for at least three months of the year, although their food consists merely of vegetables and the cheapest kind of grain. This state of things cannot last for ever. If Government does not give ear to the complaints of the people and refuses to redress their grievances, they are sure, as a matter of necessity, to adopt their own means for deliverance when their sufferings become unbearable. If the establishment of the third estate is possible in every other country, why is it impossible in this country, which is inhabited by 250 millions of intelligent men? The congressionists desire no revolution, nor do they wish to harass Government; on the contrary, if their requests were complied with, the natives would always remain loyal and grateful to Englishmen, and British rule would become permanent in this country.



The *Akhbār-ul-Momnin* (Lucknow), of the 21st May,

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The professed loyalty  
and gratitude of the Shia  
sect of Musalmāns to  
Government.

observes that the Musalmāns of the Shia sect in this country are very thankful to the British Government for the great facilities which it has provided for them in their pilgrimages to the Karbala and other sacred places, but regrets that there exists no central association among them through which they could give an expression of their gratitude to Government. They do not yield the palm in gratitude and loyalty to any other class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, or even to the British nation. The *Akhbār-ul-Momnin* then refers to the Sadar-i-Anjuman-i-Imāmia, established a year and a half ago at Lucknow, and hopes that the Shias will endeavour to raise the position and status of that association.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, with refer-

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The Uncovenanted  
Civil Service agitation.

ence to the demand of the European Uncovenanted Civil Servants for the payment of their pensions in pounds sterling, observes that their demand, if complied with, will cause an additional expenditure of 30 per cent. in the payment of their pensions. The proposal will necessitate the introduction of new taxes, but they desire to promote their own comforts in utter disregard of the sufferings to which the people will be subjected. Government itself is not very unwilling to accede to their prayer, inasmuch as natives are considered to be brought into existence only to be ground down by taxation. Although their demand is quite unreasonable and unjust, they have already succeeded in obtaining sanction for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matter. The *Hindi Pradip* is afraid that the British Government, which has granted a pension to Mr. Crawford's wife against rule, might comply with the request of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants. Nothing can be easier than to be generous at other people's expense. But it is no wise policy to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is true that a European pensioner, who



formerly received £5 on account of pension, now receives only £4, owing to the depreciation of silver, but food and articles of luxury in England are now considerably cheaper than formerly. Again, a Government pays salaries and pensions to its servants according to the state of its treasury; if they fail to make both ends meet on account of their extravagance, Government cannot be expected to increase their salaries and pensions.

The same paper, with reference to the surplus in the Financial Statement for the current year, concurs with His Excellency the Viceroy in thinking that it would be impolitic to remit or reduce any tax owing to a surplus in one year. Encouraged by the surplus in one year, Lord Ripon unwisely reduced the import duties. Since then new taxes have had to be imposed to make good the loss caused by the reduction of those duties. Lord Lansdowne is of opinion that the surplus should go to the famine insurance fund and be devoted to the construction of railways. But the new railways which have lately been constructed do not yield fair profits. Again, it is a mistake to fancy that the extension of railroads is a protection from famine. The experience is just the opposite way. Since the construction of railways famine rates have always been found to prevail in the provinces in which prices were comparatively very low before, and in which the outbreaks of famine were formerly few and far between. Hence the writer is of opinion that Government should make advances from the surplus to landlords and cultivators for the purpose of improving land, and also lend money to joint stock companies at 6 per cent. interest, which are established to encourage industries and develop the resources of the country.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd May, on the authority of a local correspondent, expresses surprise that although Mr. H. G. Warburton, Assistant Magistrate, Agra, arrived in this country only

The alleged ill-treatment of suitors and pleaders by Mr. Warburton, Assistant Magistrate, Agra.



two years ago, and has not acquired a thorough knowledge of vernacular, he has already been invested with the powers of a first class magistrate and appointed a justice of the peace. He looks upon natives as an inferior class of beings, and frequently makes use of language in which one gentleman will never address another. Suitors and witnesses are beaten, and mukhtars and pleaders treated with contempt by him in open court. It is believed that some pleaders waited upon the District Magistrate and complained to him of their ill-treatment by Mr. Warburton. The District Magistrate replied that Mr. Warburton had much work to do and that the mukhtars annoyed him by putting foolish questions to witnesses, but that he would make an inquiry from him. However, no change for the better is yet visible in the conduct of the Assistant Magistrate. It should be observed that if an officer is guilty of misconduct, he not only brings himself into disrepute but also exposes Government to the charge of carelessly appointing raw, impatient and short tempered youths to rule over the people. Moreover, sometimes men resent the insults offered them and commit assaults on such officers. Like Mr. Warburton, other officers, too, at Agra have got much work, but they never lose their temper and do not ill-treat any person. If his files were examined, it would be found that revenue and even criminal cases have been pending before him for four or five months, to the great inconvenience of the parties concerned. The higher authorities had better keep an eye upon him and make him mend his ways. If his bad habits get strengthened, he will bring himself into difficulties and also injure Government and the people.

The same paper states that the pleaders and mukhtars of Agra held a meeting in the Victoria College, on the 18th May, with a view to consider what steps should be taken by them to protect themselves from the ill-treatment which they received from some young European Magistrates. Two alternative proposals were made:—First, all pleaders and mukhtars should refrain from appearing and pleading before the

The same.



courts of such Magistrates; secondly, memorials should be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice, drawing attention to the misconduct of such Magistrates. It was resolved to hold another meeting to decide which of the two proposals should be adopted. Commenting upon the above subject, the *Nasim-i-Agra*, with reference to the reply given by the District Magistrate to the pleaders and mukhtars, observes that he has never abused or turned out any pleader or mukhtar from his court during the seven or eight years that he has been in charge of the district. When he himself does not ill-treat pleaders and mukhtars, he should not allow his subordinates to do so. An examination of the register of cases decided by Mr. Warburton, during the last seven or eight months, will at once show the long delay in the decision of cases, and the hardships to which suitors are exposed. Again, if he has got more work than he can do, why is not a portion of his work transferred to other and more experienced Magistrates in the district?

Circulation,  
850 copies.

The *Public Service Gazette* (Mirzapur), of the 20th May, referring to the orders issued by the Government of India regarding Government servants deeply involved in debt, observes that those Government servants who incur heavy debts for immoral or other objectionable purposes should, no doubt, be dismissed if their indebtedness is found to interfere with the due performance of their duties; but that the others, whose indebtedness is not due to their misconduct, but to the circumstance that they have large families to support, and to other such causes, over which they have no control, are entitled to indulgence. The orders of the Government are open to the objection that they will induce many Government servants, when hard pressed for money, to receive bribes rather than incur debts. Hence the *Public Service Gazette* is of opinion that the orders should be enforced with great care and caution, and that the case of each indebted official should be decided on its own merits. In conclusion, the *Gazette* suggests that



advances should be made to Government servants from the Government treasury at moderate rates of interest.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Jivan* (Benares), of the 26th May, complains that the prohibition by Government of the pilgrimage to Badrinath this year, on account of the scarcity of grain in that part of the country, will aggravate distress among the people, inasmuch as it has deprived coolies, the owners of ponies, shop-keepers and other persons of a large source of income. The grain-dealers had collected fairly large quantities of grain for pilgrims, and wheat sells at 12 seers for the rupee. Government has forbidden pilgrims to go to Badrinath, but it does not check the export of grain to Europe, nor has it closed the Ranikhet Cantonment. Is this justice?

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 1st June, in contradiction of the comments made by it in its issue of the 20th May, is glad to state, on the authority of a correspondent, that Government has sent large quantities of grain to Garhwāl and is distributing it among the famine-stricken. Moreover, the construction of a new road has been commenced to provide labour for the poor. The *Hindustān* is thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin for these measures of relief. (The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 26th May, is glad to state that Government will pay the entire cost of the carriage road which will be constructed in the direction of Barari Baijnath, and thanks Government for this.)

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 20th May, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that some natives belonging to the lower classes of the public service in the Central Provinces are very corrupt and sell justice to the highest bidders. The writer advises such officials to be content with their salaries and asks the higher authorities in the province to keep an eye upon them. The writer ascribes the evil in some degree to the circumstance

Circulation,  
275 copies.



that the public service is not recruited from men of respectable families, as before.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Asād* (Lucknow) of the 30th May, does not think that there is any necessity for the appointment of separate Magistrates to try railway cases, and observes that if Government desires to create new posts to provide employment for Europeans, it is another thing.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Hindi Pradīp* (Allahabad), for March, received on the 27th May, observes that in every province except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the language of the people is the court language in that province. Bengali is the court language in Bengal, Gujrati in Gujrat, Uriya in Orissa, and so on; and it is almost needless to say that the courts are able to carry on their work in those languages without the least difficulty. But in the courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the ambiguous Persian character is in use, which frequently leads to mistakes. On one occasion the word *kishti* (a boat) was mistaken for the word *kasbi* (a prostitute); on another occasion Banno Bhatiāri in a summons were mistaken for Punnu Pansāri, and so forth. Numerous other instances of such mistakes arising from the ambiguity of the Persian character might be quoted, which would fill a whole volume. On the other hand, Hindi, which is the language of the people and has a very simple and unambiguous character, has been left out in the cold, and has even been excluded from the school curriculum of studies.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustān*, (Kálákankar), of the 27th May, referring to the notice recently issued by the salt officers informing traders how they can get salt from the places where it is manufactured, by depositing the price with an application at the post-office, observes that such facilities have been offered to traders and that they have been exempted from the payment of commission for



money-orders, with a view to encourage the sale of salt and to increase the salt revenue. Government should show the same indulgence to landowners and allow the Postal Department to grant them money-orders for payment of revenue instalments free of charge.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 31st May, regrets to state that the postmasters in charge of combined post-offices, i.e.,

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The claims of postmasters, who also do telegraph signalling work, to promotion.

the post-offices in which both the postal and the telegraphic work

Circulation,  
219 copies.

is done, cannot expect to rise above Rs. 50 a month, as the highest rate of pay fixed for such postmasters is Rs. 50. Hence such postmasters labour under a great disadvantage in the matter of promotion compared with the other postmasters who do only the postal work. But the former, possessing a knowledge of telegraph signalling, should have prior claims to promotion. There appears to be no good reason why such postmasters are not promoted to Inspectorships on Rs. 100 a month. If they were made Inspectors, they could also do the testing work in telegraph offices, which is at present done by Superintendents of Telegraph offices, whose pay is Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. If Government desired to curtail public expenditure in the Telegraph Department, it might easily be able to do so by making a free use of the services of postmasters of combined post-offices in the Telegraph Department. They do the same kind of work on Rs. 20 or 30 a month which is done by telegraph signallers in the Telegraph Department on Rs. 200 or 300 a month.

A correspondent of the *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, condemns the practice of allowing village postmasters only Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a month on account of pay;

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The alleged inadequate salaries of village postmasters.

and observes that it is very difficult for the men who are so badly paid to resist the temptation of misappropriating money and other valuables which pass through their hands. The writer is of opinion that they should be paid adequate salaries.



Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Public Service Gazette* (Mirzapur), of the 20th May, complains that the want of a shed at Mughal Sarai and privies in third class railway carriages, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway native passengers to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather, especially as sometimes they have to stay at the station for three hours before they are able to resume their journey. The want of privies in the third and intermediate class carriages on the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand lines is another source of great inconvenience to native passengers. As the third class passengers contribute the largest share of the income of railway companies, the latter should at least render them tolerably comfortable.

LOCAL.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Agra Akhbār*, of the 21st May, complains that on the day of the late Id the road leading to the Idgah at Agra was not watered, and that consequently the Musalmāns who attended the Idgah for the offer of prayers were put to much inconvenience from dust. The *Agra Akhbār* blames the Muhammadan members of the municipal board for their not getting the road watered on that day.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 26th May, complains that a Musalmān at Sayyid Sarawan in pargana Chail in the Allahabad district induces Hindus and Musalmāns, particularly the former, by deceit and fraud to become Muhammadan religious mendicants, and advises them to wander about in a state of drunkenness. Lately a young Kayasth boy, who had been married, has been made a mendicant by him under the name of Mastāna Shāh. Steps should be at once taken to prevent him from making any more converts in this way.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY.    | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.           | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbar                | Agra         | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Tajammul Husain       | May 21st                 | 1890.            | 240 copies                                             |
| 2   | Agra Punch                 | "            | "             | "                             | Amir Khan             | " 28th                   | "                | 220 "                                                  |
| 3   | Akhbar-i-Alam              | Meerut       | "             | "                             | Muqarrab Husain Khan. | " 27th                   | "                | 63 "                                                   |
| 4   | Akhbar-i-Momin             | Lucknow      | "             | Bi-monthly                    | Zawar Husain          | " 21st                   | "                | 200 "                                                  |
| 5   | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh      | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly                     | Alimu-l-lah           | " 27th                   | "                | 487 copies (including 289 copies taken by Government.) |
| 6   | Almorah Akhbar             | Almora       | Hindi         | Weekly                        | Sada Nand             | " 26th                   | "                | 94 copies.                                             |
| 7   | Amra-i-Akhbar              | Meerut       | Urdu          | "                             | Amir Ali              | " 24th                   | "                | 200 "                                                  |
| 8   | Arya Darpan                | Shahjahanpur | Hindi-Urdu    | Monthly                       | Bakhtawar Singh       | For May                  | "                | 500 "                                                  |
| 9   | Asad                       | Lucknow      | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Ahmad Ali             | May 30th                 | June 2nd         | 219 "                                                  |
| 10  | Bharat Jiwan               | Benares      | Hindi         | "                             | Ram Krishn Varna,     | " 26th                   | May 29th         | 1,500 "                                                |
| 11  | Bráhmán                    | Cawnpore     | "             | Monthly                       | Partap Narayan        | For May                  | "                | 200 "                                                  |
| 12  | Balul-i-Hind               | Moradabad    | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Kishan Sarup          | May 24th                 | "                | 150 "                                                  |
| 13  | Cawnpore Gazette           | Cawnpore     | "             | "                             | Harnam Singh          | " 8th                    | "                | 250 "                                                  |
| 14  | Dabdeba-i-Qaisari          | Bareilly     | "             | "                             | Thakur Prasad         | " 24th                   | "                | 450 "                                                  |
| 15  | Dabdeba-i-Sikandari.       | Rampur       | "             | "                             | Muhammad Husain,      | " 26th                   | May 28th         | 70 "                                                   |
| 16  | Dabir-i-Hind               | Agra         | "             | Tri-monthly,                  | Aminu-l-din           | " 20th                   | "                | 550 "                                                  |
| 17  | Finah                      | Gorakhpur    | "             | Weekly                        | Nizam Ahmad           | " 24th                   | "                | 250 "                                                  |
| 18  | Hindi Pradip               | Allahabad    | Hindi         | Monthly                       | Balkrishn Bhatt       | For Jan., Feb., & March. | " 27th           | 250 "                                                  |

Circulation 250 copies.

Direction 250 copies



## List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME.                         | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.    | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.             | DATE OF PAPER.         | DATE OF RECEIPT.                | CIRCULATION.                                                           |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19  | <i>Hindustán</i>              | ..        | Hindi        | Daily                                | Gur Datt Sukla                 | May 27th to June, 1st. | 1890.<br>May 28th to June, 2nd. | 500 copies.                                                            |
| 20  | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>         | Jaipur    | Hindi-Urdu.. | Bi-weekly                            | Mahávir Prasád                 | " 17th & 21st,         | " 28th                          | 100 "                                                                  |
| 21  | <i>Jalwa-i-Ezadí</i>          | M. erut   | Urdu         | Weekly                               | Muhammad Khalíl..              | " 21st & 28th,         | June 2nd                        | 125 "                                                                  |
| 22  | <i>Kárnámah</i>               | Lucknow   | "            | "                                    | Muhammad Yáqúb,                | " 26th                 | May 28th                        | 250 "                                                                  |
| 23  | <i>Káshí Patríká</i>          | Benares   | Hindi-Urdu.. | "                                    | Lakshmi Shankar<br>Misra, M.A. | " 30th                 | June 2nd                        | 475 copies (in-<br>cluding 344<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment.) |
| 24  | <i>Káyasth Patríka</i>        | Lucknow   | Urdu         | Monthly                              | Debi Prasád                    | For May                | May 27th                        | 227 copies.                                                            |
| 25  | <i>Káyasth Reformer</i>       | Bareilly  | "            | Weekly                               | Thákur Prasád                  | May 24th               | " 28th                          | 350 "                                                                  |
| 26  | <i>Káyasth Shubb Chintak,</i> | "         | Hindi        | "                                    | Thákur Prasád                  | " 26th                 | " 29th                          | 200 "                                                                  |
| 27  | <i>Káyasth Uptárak</i>        | Agra      | Urdu         | "                                    | Naráyan Prasád                 | " 21st                 | "                               | 300 "                                                                  |
| 28  | <i>Mashir-i-Qáisar</i>        | Lucknow   | "            | "                                    | Ghulám Muhammad,               | " 28th                 | " 30th                          | 200 "                                                                  |
| 29  | <i>Matla-i-Nér</i>            | Cawnpore  | "            | "                                    | Gaurí Shankar                  | " 24th                 | " 27th                          | 50 "                                                                   |
| 30  | <i>Masharu-l-Zirát</i>        | Meerut    | Hindi-Urdu.. | Monthly                              | Muqarrab Husain<br>Khán.       | For May                | " 28th                          | 30 "                                                                   |
| 31  | <i>Mihri-i-Nímros</i>         | Bijnor    | Urdu         | Weekly                               | Karimu-l-lah                   | May 28th               | " 31st                          | 380 "                                                                  |
| 32  | <i>Naiyar-i-Ázam</i>          | Moradabad | "            | "                                    | Anjad Ali                      | " 26th                 | " 28th                          | 250 "                                                                  |
| 33  | <i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>           | Jaunpur   | "            | "                                    | Muhammad Muhsin,               | "                      | " 27th                          | 80 "                                                                   |
| 34  | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>           | Agra      | "            | "                                    | Jamná Dás Biswás,              | " 23rd & 30th,         | " 27th & June<br>2nd.           | 400 "                                                                  |
| 35  | <i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>           | Fatehpur  | "            | "                                    | Sheo Náráyan Lál               | " 23rd                 | May 28th                        | 98 "                                                                   |



|    |                        |           |     |               |          |        |                         |     |              |     |                   |                                                 |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|----------|--------|-------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 36 | Násir-i-Hind           | Agra      | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Muhammad Ali            | ... | 24th         | ... | 28th              | 60                                              |
| 37 | Nizamu-l-Mulk          | Moradabad | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Fahimu-l-din            | ... | 29th & 31st  | ... | 1st               | 100                                             |
| 38 | Nuru-l-Anwar           | Cawnpore  | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Abdu-l-Hamid            | ... | 24th         | ... | 31st              | 238                                             |
| 39 | Nyaya Sudha            | Harda     | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Wasudeva Bhaskar        | ... | 28th         | ... | 30th              | 350                                             |
| 40 | Oudh Akhbar            | Lucknow   | ... | Urdu          | English. | Daily  | Sheo Prasad             | ... | 26th to 31st | ... | 27th, 29th & 31st | 540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 41 | Prayag Samachar        | Allahabad | ... | Hindi         | Weekly   | Weekly | Dewaki Nandan           | ... | 26th         | ... | 27th              | 450 copies.                                     |
| 42 | Public Service Gazette | Mirzapur  | ... | Urdu          | ...      | ...    | Muhammad Amir           | ... | 20th         | ... | 29th              | 350                                             |
| 43 | Rafiu-l-Akhbar         | Benares   | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Ghulam Husain           | ... | 26th         | ... | 1st               | 300                                             |
| 44 | Rakbar                 | Moradabad | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Partab Kishun           | ... | 26th & 31st  | ... | 28th & June 2nd   | 100                                             |
| 45 | Riazul-Akhbar          | Gorakhpur | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Nizam Ahmad             | ... | 24th         | ... | 28th              | 325                                             |
| 46 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar  | Udaipur   | ... | Hindi         | ...      | ...    | Banshi Dhar             | ... | 26th         | ... | 31st              | 103                                             |
| 47 | Subodh Sindhu          | Khandwa   | ... | M a r á t h i | ...      | ...    | Lakshman Anant Prayagi. | ... | 28th         | ... | 1st               | 275                                             |
| 48 | Tamannadi              | Lucknow   | ... | Hindi.        | ...      | ...    | Puran Chand             | ... | 24th         | ... | 30th              | 125                                             |
| 49 | Tohfa-i-Hind           | Bijnor    | ... | Urdu          | ...      | ...    | Muzaffar Ali Khan       | ... | 27th         | ... | "                 | 100                                             |
| 50 | Tuti-i-Hind            | Meerut    | ... | ...           | ...      | ...    | Sajjad Husain           | ... | 24th         | ... | "                 | 310                                             |

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